

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 15TH, 1887

NUMBER 11

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

**AMERICAN LEGATION.**—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
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Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 4th  
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on the first Sunday in each month at 10 a.m., and on the  
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N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.  
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Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock,  
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Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m.,  
and 7.30 o'clock, p.m., and every Wednesday at 7.30  
o'clock, p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m. English  
services on the 1st (7 p.m.) and 4th (11 a.m.) Sunday of  
each month.  
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p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4.30, p.m.  
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books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above  
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earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed  
to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

## TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

### RAILWAYS.

**DOM PEDRO II.**—Through Express: Train leaves Rio  
at 5.15 a.m. and is divided at Belém into Central, and S. Paulo  
branch: former arrives at Belém at 7.30 a.m., latter Rio  
at 7.30 a.m. and Lafayette (terminus) at 9.30 a.m.; latter arrives at  
Rio at 7.30 a.m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S.  
Paulo must change, at 11.30. From Belém Rio train leaves  
at 5.59 a.m., arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11.30.  
Downward, train leaves Lafayette at 7.30 a.m. Cachoeira  
(S. Paulo branch) at 1.10 p.m. Porto Novo at 1.15. From Rio  
3.07 arrive at Belém at 5.10 and 5.15 p.m. and Rio at 8 p.m.  
**Limited Express.** leaves Rio at 7 a.m., arrives at Belém  
at 10.25. From Rio at 2.25 and Mariano Pico (terminus)  
at 6.58 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Belém at 11.30 and arrives  
at Cachoeira at 6.55 p.m. From Belém Rio train leaves at  
5.15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6.55. Downward,  
train leaves Mariano Pico at 5.15 a.m. Cachoeira at 6.45  
and Porto Novo at 6.30, arriving at Belém at 11.35 and 11.57 p.m.,  
reach Rio at 5.10 p.m.  
**Mixed Trains.** leave Rio at 8.35 and 9.30 a.m. 3.45 and  
5 p.m., first goes to Belém arriving at 8.03 p.m., second  
and third to Belém arriving at 7.30. Downward, train leaves Belém  
at 4.30 a.m., arriving at Belém at 10.30 p.m. every Monday,  
arriving at Belém at 2.15 and Rio at 5.30 a.m.  
**S. PAULO AND RIO.**—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12.25  
arriving at S. Paulo at 6.30 p.m. Downward, train leaves S.  
Paulo at 6.45 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12.40 p.m.,  
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II. line.  
**CANTAGALLO R.R.**—Leaves Niterói (S. Paulo) at  
6.30 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo at 8.03 a.m. (1 hour  
per train from Cantagallo) 1.45 and 1.40 p.m. 1.45 p.m.  
Return train leaves Macio 10.05, Cordeiro 11.00 and Nova  
Friburgo 11.08 p.m., arriving at Niterói at 5.00 p.m.  
A ferry boat runs between Rio and S. Paulo, connecting with  
trains.  
**CORCOVADO R. R.**—Trains leave the Station at Cosme  
Vello, Laranjeiras, at 6.30, 7.30, and 12 a.m. and 2, 4 and  
6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a.m. and  
at 4 and 8 p.m. on week-days.  
**PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.**—Steamers leave  
Tropicana at 4 p.m. week days, and 7 a.m. Sundays  
and holidays. Returning, train leaves Petropolis at 7.15, 11.15,  
week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed  
train upward 12 m., downward (from Petropolis) 12.15  
p.m., week days only.

## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

**BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.**—Rua do Hos-  
pício, No. 1, 1st floor.  
**BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.**—Rua do Passeio No. 48.  
**BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.**—No. 62, Rua de O.  
Vitor.  
**MUSEU NACIONAL.**—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da  
Constituição.  
**GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.**—No. 12  
Rua dos Benedictinos.  
**Medical Directory**  
**Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician.**  
Residence: Rua de Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office Rua do  
Rosário, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p.m.  
**Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Edin.** Surgeon and  
Physician. Office: Rua 1ª de Março, No. 99, from 11 to  
1 p.m., and 4 to 4.30 p.m. Residence: No. 13 Rua de  
D. Mariana, Botafogo. Med. Director of Equitable Life  
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### Hotels.

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### NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of the Colony of Lagos.  
In the matter of Francisco da Silva, deceased.  
Pursuant to an Order of the Supreme Court of the Colony  
of Lagos made on the 28th day of December 1886, the cred-  
itors of FRANCISCO DA SILVA, late of Banguela Street, Lagos,  
who died on or about the 5th day of September, 1886, and  
also all persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of  
the said Francisco da Silva deceased, whether as heirs at law,  
customary heirs, next of kin, or otherwise, are on or before  
the 31st day of May 1887 to send to the Registrar of the said  
Court their claims and surnames, addresses and descriptions,  
the full particulars of their claims, and, in the case of creditors,  
a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities  
(if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be per-  
manently excluded from the benefit of the said order.  
Dated at Lagos the 27th day of January 1887.  
**JOHN A. PAVNE,**  
Registrar.

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VICTOR C. A. LOFFLER, Pharmaceutical Chemist, graduate  
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of Minas Geraes, begs to inform his friends and the public  
that he has purchased the business of Mr. Hermann, Pharma-  
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may honor him with their confidence.

SANTOS, 1st April, 1887.  
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W. M. Linn, President. J. A. Fischer, Secretary.  
HARVARD SQUARE, New York, June 21st, 1886.  
References: Messrs. W. R. Grace & Co., New York.  
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RIO DE JANEIRO

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 15th, 1887.

THE Emperor and Empress, with their personal and medical attendants, removed from Petropolis to the Aguas Claras plantation, about 60 kilometres beyond Petropolis, on the 11th inst. The journey was accomplished without any great fatigue to His Majesty, and the change of air and surroundings appeared to have an immediately beneficial effect. His appetite returned and he took much pleasure in the scenery about the place. Fevers had been very generally left as to the result of His Majesty's illness, because of his slow recovery and continual weakness, combined with frequent returns of fever. Very wisely it was decided to remove him to a healthier and dryer place than Petropolis, a change which has produced good results at once. There are now good reasons for believing that His Majesty's recovery will be speedy and unbroken. It is said that the Princess Imperial is expected from Europe about the end of the month. It is reported, also, that the opening of the General Assembly will be postponed until the first days of June because of the state of the Emperor's health.

There will probably be a very decided hesitation among capitalists in the matter of making proposals for the improvement of the Rio Grande bar under the conditions of the call just made. There are men, of course, who can be duped into an investment where there can be no possible return for many years, but we are inclined to believe that it will be difficult to get enough together to supply all the capital required in this great enterprise. As our readers well know, we have all along been in favor of the improvement of this bar, rather than of the construction of a railway across the difficult country between Santa Catharina and Porto Alegre, and it is a disappointment therefore to see this call for proposals so made that no sane man can have anything to do with it. If the government merely wishes to pacify the people of Rio Grande by making a pretense of improving the bar, without really making such an undertaking possible—which certainly appears to be just what it is doing—it could not do better than to issue just such a call as this. To make this clear, let us look at the figures. The Caland estimates for the two piers were 14,700,000\$, which he calculated would be increased by delays caused by bad weather. The cost of dredging the channel, which must be done by artificial means, was estimated at 4,800,000\$. This

makes a total of 19,500,000\$. The government offers to permit 6% on the money actually employed during the first five years to be added to capital account, on which interest is afterwards to be paid. If only the piers are included in the contract then the total capital which must bear interest at the conclusion of the works, calculating an employment of 3,000,000\$ a year in works and material, will be about 17,000,000\$, on which the interest alone will be 1,020,000\$. If, however, the dredging works are also undertaken in the same contract, the total interest-bearing capital will be about 22,500,000\$, on which the annual interest will be 1,500,000\$. In addition, provisions must be made for the annual amortization, which will be a heavy charge, the costs of maintenance, administration, fiscalization, etc., which all told will easily raise the required revenue to over 2,000,000\$ a year. Now, can the commerce of Rio Grande stand any such tax? The government expressly declines responsibility for anything beyond the special taxes to be collected from vessels crossing the bar, which is certainly an insufficient guarantee for the investment. According to official figures, only 355 vessels of 78,420 tons register entered, and 366 vessels of 82,119 tons cleared, during the year 1883, while the annual average for the eleven years 1873 to 1883 inclusive was 566 vessels of 154,432 tons entered, and 566 vessels of 155,086 tons cleared. Rio Grande is not a rich province by any means, and she has several small industries whose development depends upon easy and cheap communication with outside markets. Now, to saddle the interest, amortization and maintenance charges of this gigantic work upon this limited and struggling provincial commerce is both unjust and impossible. It will be a worse bar to the commercial development of Rio Grande than that which now exists. Besides that, this commerce, to which the capitalists must look for returns on their investment, offers no sure and permanent guarantee. In our opinion, a share of this burden should be borne by the whole empire, just as has been done by the harbor improvements at Penabuco, Ceará, Rio de Janeiro and elsewhere.

NEARLY three months have now passed since the effort made to close up the Piracicaba Methodist school through the enforcement of two obsolete laws, but up to the present moment nothing whatever has been done to put that and similar schools on a just and secure basis. If these laws are valid, there is no protection for such schools against an arbitrary order at any moment to close their doors—as a compliance with some of these laws is for them an impossibility. No Protestant school can be expected to provide a teacher of the state religion (Roman Catholic), nor should any such glaring inconsistency be required. But yet, not only does a law of the province require this, but another one requires that the principals of all private schools shall take their pupils to mass on every Sunday and feast day. When this question came up, we advised that steps should be at once taken to get an opinion from the proper authorities as to the validity of these laws, and as to the legal standing of Protestant societies and schools in Brazil, such decisions being necessary because of the investments already made in schools in this country, and of projected additions to these investments at an early day. No slight pressure has been brought to bear, we regret to say, to induce our friends in these societies to hush the matter up, and to permit these reactionary old laws to sink back into their dusty pigeon-holes. And when we asked why the organ of the Presbyterian mission in São Paulo had not

taken the question up, we were privately informed that they expected to secure the repeal of these laws by other means than an open attack on them. We were of course heartily in favor of any method which would secure the protection of these schools, but we had, let it be confessed, very little faith in the "moral suasion" policy of the São Paulo mission. The weeks have since slipped rapidly by, the São Paulo provincial assembly has once more finished up its annual session, and, as we expected, nothing whatever has been done to repeal these obstructive, intolerant laws. One effort was made to bring the matter up in debate, but the government had no explanation to make and the so-called progressive people of São Paulo clearly did not wish to discuss the matter. And so these dangerous laws remain as a standing menace to the best schools in the province. We do not wish to remind the São Paulo moral-suasionists of their failure, but we should like to stir them up into a little vigorous activity on such questions. When a man's life is threatened, he is not at all likely to appeal to the assassin's mother-in-law to use her influence to stay the murderous hand; he must either run, or fight. So too in this attempted suppression of Protestant schools—they must either surrender, or fight. And in a fight they have all the moral advantage on their side, they have the highest authority in the empire—the constitution—with them, and they will have the added strength of an aroused public sentiment in their favor. Under the circumstances, and in view of the uncertain tenure of these schools, we must advise our friends in the United States to make no more school investments in Brazil until this question is finally and satisfactorily settled.

THERE appear to be well-founded reasons for believing that the limited number of slaves registered up to the 30th ult., under the Saraiva-Cotegipe law, is due, not to any purpose to permit the liberation of a half of the slave population of Brazil by default, but simply to a disinclination to pay the registry tax and a contempt of all legislation dealing with what planters consider to be personal property. It is clearly evident that the estimates of the actual slave population before the closing of the registry were not very wide of the truth, and that there are fully one million of slaves in the empire. And it is just as evident, also, that the masters of these slaves have not the slightest intention of voluntarily surrendering their proprietary rights. It will be remembered that, although the so-called emancipation act of 1885 was drawn up and passed by the pro-slavery party, the extreme members of that party and the planters throughout the country were very bitterly opposed to any legislation on the subject. They professed to be satisfied with the provisions of the Rio Branco law, which they had once opposed, and urged that the questions of emancipation should be left as determined by that act. Probably one explanation of their failure to register their slaves is to be found in this very position. They wanted no further meddling with their property, no shortening of the term for the final extinction of slavery, and no further annoyance. Although the law of 1885 was the act of their friends, they probably looked upon it as a concession to the abolitionists, which they decline to recognize. Everything was made easy and convenient for them by their parliamentary friends, and their failures to register under the Rio Branco law were specifically condoned, but all these have failed to reconcile them to the situation. Their failure to meet the registry provisions of the new law is unquestionably due, therefore, more to

a large measure of obstinacy than to the slightest tinge of philanthropy. In this they undoubtedly rely upon the sympathy of their pro-slavery friends in the government, upon the inability of the authorities to enforce any objectionable law in the interior, and upon the disinclination even of emancipationists to hasten abolition for fear of precipitating a crisis. They unquestionably expect to hold their slaves unregistered just as securely and just as long as they could registered, and we are inclined to think that their expectations are well founded. It is true that the law expressly provides that all unregistered slaves become free, but how is the law to be enforced? Then, too, there is another feature in the situation, which it will be well to watch closely. Cases have already appeared where slaveholders have recently, since the close of the registry, announced the voluntary liberation of their slaves on conditions of five years' service. In one instance the act was consummated, and accepted by a judge, since March 30th—which is equivalent to emancipating a free man on conditions of five years' servitude. In other cases, dates have been falsified to bring them within the period of registration, while the record is made subsequently. Such acts are, of course, illegal; but who is to prevent them? In our opinion the first effort of the abolition societies should be directed to the detection and liberation of all unregistered slaves, which means the restoration of some five hundred thousand individuals to liberty. The courts can not refuse to act when proper denunciations are made, and the masters can blame no one but themselves.

According to recent advices from Pernambuco the idea of a federation of provinces, with a large measure of self-government for each, is steadily gaining adherents in that province. The scheme is one which commends itself to the thoughtful consideration of every Brazilian, not because it is a step toward republicanism, but because it is a necessary feature in any genuinely representative form of government. A representative form which represents no independence or self-government on the part of the persons or provinces represented, is illogical. There can be no valid representation where there is nothing to represent. In this respect the political system of Brazil is both defective and misleading. It is called a constitutional representative monarchy, but in nearly every respect these terms are misnomers. Its constitution was the work of its first Emperor and was ratified by a few municipal assemblies, but its guarantees are valueless; and its authority imaginary. Its representative element is confined to the election of legislators by provinces governed by an imperial delegate and kept in order by judges and police officials appointed by the imperial executive. In a population of, say, twelve millions, there are less than 150,000 voters, and even their expressed will is reversed with impunity here in the imperial capital. The provinces have legislatures, it is true, but their powers are greatly restricted and their resources limited. And as for the municipalities, they have as little clearly defined local government as can be found in any political system in the world. As for the monarchical element, it exists in principle and in fact, but it is in reality more democratic than the people themselves. A thorough remodeling of this inconsistent, complicated system ought not to be a difficult task, and it ought to be accomplished within the life of the present Emperor, for the simple reason that his personal authority and influence are necessary to settle questions which will never be settled without him. The scheme of "federation" is, we fear, both misleading

and unnecessary. The principle involved is the necessary thing, but that can be secured without bringing in the disturbing idea of "federation." A change in the constitution would be required, but that might be secured through the usual parliamentary usages. The essential principles involved are comprised in provisions for clearly defined provincial and municipal self-government, a definite fiscal system in which the provinces and municipalities shall receive their just share of the public revenue, a clear determination of the relationship between the provinces and the imperial government, an expressed limitation of the powers of the provinces in matters affecting the empire and of the imperial government in matters affecting the local affairs of the provinces, and a sharp prohibition of imperial influence in the election of provincial officials or representatives to the imperial parliament. In all this, there is nothing incompatible with the system under which Brazil is now supposed to be governed.

We regret to learn that the members of the Seamen's Mission Committee have offered their resignations because the subscribers to that important work have not accorded the support which the committee has a right to expect. This committee has charge, not only of the regular daily work of the Mission, but also of a fund designed for the purchase of a suitable vessel to be used as a floating chapel. Meetings of subscribers had been called for March 29th and April 4th to act upon the annual report, but no subscriber outside of the committee put in an appearance. This is certainly disheartening and fully justifies the action which the committee now feels compelled to take, but yet we trust that some prompt step will be taken to induce the gentlemen who have served so long and so faithfully in this work, to reconsider their decision. We shall not blame them if they insist on surrendering the trust, for they have certainly been treated inconsiderately and unjustly. But at the same time it must be remembered that this treatment is not the result of any deliberation, nor of any distrust; it is nothing but sheer neglect and indifference. The committee has worked faithfully and has accomplished excellent results—and all this the subscribers recognize and appreciate. But the incubus of an enervating climate and a demoralized state of society has led them to neglect their duties in the matter. We are certain that the third meeting called for the 19th instant will be well attended, and we trust that means will be found to induce the committee to reconsider. Many of these gentlemen have been identified with the work from its very beginning, and the Mission can not afford to lose their services.

It becomes more apparent every year that some form of a monthly statement of payments and receipts at the Treasury is necessary. There can be no reason for the secrecy observed regarding these operations; a secrecy that is not considered advisable elsewhere, and through which our business community is kept completely in the dark as to the position of the Treasury for an entire year. The annual *relatorios* of the department of finance are the only official sources of information, and as these cover a twelvemonth, it seems questionable whether we are not misallending them sources of information. These statements from the Treasury have been much needed of late. The large business done in coffee, here and in Santos, at prices so much higher than those ruling last year, must have produced a very large amount of exchange, and although it may be conceded that the needs of importers have also been larger

than last year, this increase could not have absorbed the supply of exchange, while it is an undeniable fact that money has been for a long time past very tight. A fair inference therefore results that our insatiable Treasury has re-commenced taking exchange. We cannot state this positively, of course, but the inference is reasonable, and hence our demand that the veil drawn over Treasury operations be withdrawn at least once per month, in place of once per annum. Not much over a year ago, Sr. Belisario was receiving clouds of incense in the character of the financial redeemer of his country. He had raised £6,000,000 in London free of any increased charge on the Treasury, and negotiated the domestic loan for 50,000,000\$ to consolidate the floating debt. Can it be possible that the proceeds of the foreign loan have been exhausted in the year? It would almost appear possible, if not probable. The amount of Treasury bills held by the banks is much reduced to be sure. The amount was 67,200,000\$ on 31st March, 1886 and 29,100,000\$ on the same date this year, or say a reduction of 38,000,000\$, leaving some 8,000,000\$ to 9,000,000\$ of the domestic loan to go to the needs of the Treasury. If therefore the foreign loan, the balance of the domestic loan, and the very considerable receipts from customs have all disappeared, most interesting will it be to learn what has been the destination of these amounts and also whether the fall in 5 per cent. stock presages a new domestic loan. We feel convinced that the country is again in straits, and a full and frank statement should be furnished to prove our conviction baseless; if it is not, observers will surely form their own conclusions.

#### RAILWAY TAXES.

21st March, 1887.

To the Editor, Rio News:

Sir.—In your paper of 15th inst., it is stated that the government proposes Councilor Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira as umpire in the arbitration to which it invites the S. Paulo Railway Co., as to whether taxes disallowed by the fiscal commission form part of the working expenses, or not.

Has it been forgotten that this gentleman, as minister of fazenda, has already decided this question in Aviso No. 144 of 16th June 1883 in the following words: "O imposto predial é onus que sobrecarrega os imóveis pertencentes á companhia, como os outros impostos sobrecarregam os interesses que della retiram os accionistas, não são despesas de custeio e não podem por conseguinte escripturarem-se como taxas."

Unfortunately he does not explain how this view, that taxes must be deducted from the amount available for distribution to the shareholders as interest, can be reconciled with the contracts on the faith of which the shareholders invested their money in constructing railways for the improvement of the country, and which guarantee them their interest free of all taxes.

#### A SHAREHOLDER IN A GUARANTEED RAILWAY.

From the New York Herald, March 9th.

#### COFFEE AND FLOUR.

The millers of New York, Baltimore and Richmond are uneasy at a report from Rio de Janeiro that English capitalists are about to establish a great flour mill there, capable of supplying the whole flour consuming population of the Brazilian Empire.

The United States have for many years supplied Brazil with flour, our shipments thither being about seven hundred and fifty thousand barrels per annum. On this Brazil exacts an entry duty of seventy-five cents a barrel. The Argentine Republic has become a great wheat producing country, and it is now proposed to import Argentine wheat duty free into Rio and grind it into flour on the spot, which will have seventy-five cents a barrel, besides the long voyage, the advantage over American flour.

American millers complain of this. Brazil will make answer that every nation has the right to levy such duties as it pleases, and that cheaper flour produced by Brazilian labor is an advantage to Brazilians. It is not for protection loving Americans to complain of that.

But Congress, when it meets, ought at once to reimpose the duty on Brazilian coffee, whose repeal many years ago was one of the greatest acts of stupidity ever urged and achieved by the protectionist leaders. The repeal of our coffee duty did not make coffee the least cheaper to our people, because the Brazilian government laid an export duty on its coffee fully equal to our former duty, and thus took to itself every cent of the revenue which our government used to get from coffee.

### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is to have a steam laundry.

—Twenty-two days of rain in March in São Paulo account somewhat for diminished coffee receipts.

—The last slaves in Ceará, those of the municipality of Milagres, were liberated only in November last.

—The March receipts of the Santos custom house reached the important sum of 1,366,457\$501, against 755,448\$902 last year.

—The total number of deaths in the city of Campos in March was 95, of which 21 were from fevers of various descriptions.

—The total revenue collected by the Campos municipal council last year was 94,019\$343, of which they spent 93,794\$318.

—The receipts in March at the Rio Grande do Sul custom house were 269,891\$346, against 211,036\$214, or an increase of 58,855\$132.

—The receipts of cattle at the Pelotas market in March amounted to 196,934 head, the price ranging from 28\$ to 35\$ for steers and 22\$ to 25\$ for cows.

—The *Provincia do Espírito Santo* celebrated its 6th anniversary on the 15th ult. and will, we trust, celebrate fully 94 more under its present efficient administration.

—A daily colleague states that the Pernambuco cotton factory is about to increase its capital by 500,000\$, to be employed in the extension of its works and production.

—The president of S. Paulo has signed the provincial law authorizing the construction of a tramway from the Largo do Paysandú in the capital to the suburb of O.

—The court of appeals of S. Paulo refused the application of the Porto Feliz central sugar factory for a judicial liquidation, as creditors and shareholders had not come to an agreement.

—It now appears that the formal declaration made in October, 1884, that Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, held in slaves, was premature. There were 373 registered on March 30th last.

—A Minas Geraes paper states that there is a girl 17 years old living at a place called Piranga in that province who has not eaten anything for five years, but sustains herself on sugar and water.

—The city of Santos has recently purchased a piece of property in that city known as the "Quilra Maia" for the sum of 18,000\$, giving bills due in 6, 12 and 18 months at 8% interest.

—The March receipts of the São Paulo post-office were 11,354\$190 for the city and 24,795\$660 for the rest of the province, against 10,061\$820 and 22,000\$50 respectively for the same month of last year.

—Under the registry just closed the province of Espírito Santo appears to have a slave population of 13,382. The number of sexagenarian slaves enrolled is 353. The slave population before this registry was estimated at 20,557.

—There was an election for a vacancy in the municipal council of Niterói the other day. The candidates were a colonel and a lieutenant, presumably of the national guard. The lieutenant came in ahead of his superior officer.

—The abolitionists of Santos have been for some time resting on their laurels, believing that they had procured the liberation of all the slaves in the city. The last matriculation, however, shows that there are still 58 slaves in the municipality. "Total emancipations" in Brazil are mighty uncertain things!

—The total rain-fall in São Paulo during the month of March amounted to 135½ millimetres, distributed over 22 days, and the average temperature for the month was 67.7° Fahr., the maximum being 88.3° and the minimum 58.3°.

—On the 13th ult. at a place called Paulo Moreira in Minas a man killed another aged 95 years in a dispute over 500 rs. lost at the gaming table. The murderer was arrested and handed over to the custody of 23 persons, but succeeded in making his escape. Perhaps if there had been 24 custodians he might not have escaped.

—The March receipts of the Parahyba custom house amounted to 57,558\$721.

—The manager of the Banco Mercantil de Santos, Sr. J. S. Campos, died on the 11th inst. at Santos.

—The March receipts of the Victoria custom house amounted to 24,909\$333, of which 6,474\$920 were from imports, and 8,339\$641 from exports.

—The minister of agriculture wants to know something about those 70,000\$ which the president of Matto Grosso intends to spend in tanning Indians.

—The total number of slaves registered in the province of Espírito Santo on 30th March last was 13,402, with 361 sexagenarians additional, against 22,729 registered under the Rio Branco law in 1873.

—The commission examining into the accounts of the Pará postoffice had found, up to the 22nd ult., a total defalcation of 31,494\$427, of which 20,356\$027 were in cash and 11,138\$400 in postage stamps.

—The new immigrants' *hospedaria* in the city of São Paulo (Braz suburb) will, it is expected, be ready for occupation in June next. It is calculated that the building will hold 2,000 immigrants, and will cost about 300,000\$.

—A malicious informant says that the S. Paulo republicans are not at all happy over the Emperor's illness. They agreed to hold their hands during His Majesty's life, and now fear that either they must do something, or go back on their promises.

—Complaints are made of the sanitary service at Pará, the health visits being frequently made by customs guards instead of medical officers. And we have heard of steamers waiting hours to get even this. The public service at Pará seems to be largely a matter of personal convenience.

—The *Liberal Mineiro* of Ouro Preto says that the people of that city are complaining of the bad quality of the salt sold in that market, there being a little too much sand mixed with it for ordinary uses. One enters individual experimented on a bag of salt and found four litres of sand in it.

—The *Provincia do Espírito Santo* of the 5th inst. says that various merchants of Victoria are proposing to memorialize the president of the province, asking him to suspend the collection of various taxes imposed by the last provincial budget, as they are vexatious to commerce and outside the legislative authority of the provincial assembly.

—A slave presented himself to the Campinas police authorities the other day with an enormous iron collar and hook attached to his neck, and begged protection against the cruelties of his master. The police made an investigation, which resulted in their taking off the collar and then sending the slave back to his master. We are not informed what they did with the collar.

—The death is announced of one of São Paulo's most eminent and energetic citizens, Dr. Clemente Felício de Souza Vilho, which occurred on the morning of the 4th inst. He was president and director of many companies established in that province, among which are the São Paulo and Rio railway and the Cantareira water works and drainage companies.

—The *Diário de Santos* gives the receipts of coffee at Santos in March as 192,445 bags, making a total of 2,071,424 bags since the beginning of the crop-year, against 1,479,311 in 1885-86. The March clearances were 235,763 bags (including S. coastwise), making a total of 1,943,620 bags since 1st July, against 1,347,645 bags in the same period of the preceding year.

—The *Correio*, of Campinas, São Paulo, recently called attention to the circumstance that there were 60 Italian immigrants sheltered in a little hut in the suburbs of that city, who were without either means or employment. The authorities at once made inquiries and report that there are 64 immigrants in one house and 28 in another, who refuse to employ themselves in agriculture but want work on railways.

—The senatorial triplicate list of the liberals for the Minas Geraes vacancy occasioned by the death of Martinho Campos, is composed of Deputes Carlos Affonso de Assis Figueiredo, João Nogueira Penido and Antonio Felício dos Santos. The omission of Cesario Alvino, to please Affonso Celso, will probably defeat the ticket. In which case Premier Catepize will have his full satisfaction for the exposure of his little contraband enterprise in 1877.

—In the city of S. Paulo the police prohibited the transit of all vehicles, including tram-cars, through the streets of the central part of the city during the 7th and 8th and up to midday on the 9th inst. When travellers or citizens wished to go to the railway stations, or anywhere else in the suburbs, they had to walk. We had supposed that S. Paulo had grown out of these bigotries, but it appears that we were mistaken. One does not like to criticize another's religious convictions, but really this bigoted stupidity deserves in such consideration. It is a piece of monumental folly.

—The city of Santos now wants to construct its own harbor improvements.

—A quantity of counterfeit 10\$ notes have recently been detected in São Paulo. They are of the last emission, and are of "Série 10, estampa 7<sup>a</sup>." A large number of them have been successfully put into circulation, signed "J. S. da Rocha."

—The 3rd anniversary of the so-called emancipation of slavery in the province was celebrated in Ceará on the 25th ult., notwithstanding there existed nearly 300 slaves in one municipality up to November last.

—The official report on the finances of Parahyba does not show a favorable state of affairs in that province. In 1877 the receipts were 387,597\$824 and the expenditures 390,605\$212, leaving a deficit of 3,007\$388, while the public debt was 737,233\$065. For 1886 the accounts are not yet liquidated, hence a comparison can not be made. The public debt, however, on 31st December last was 925,358\$418, showing an increase of 188,125\$353 during the ten years.

—The São Paulo correspondent of the *Journal* says that the registration of slaves in that province will not exceed 100,000. "The attempt to register the non-matriculated slaves as having been liberated on conditions of five and six years service is creating considerable feeling. The same correspondent, in a subsequent letter, says that the rigorous requirements of the new law in the matter of proving legal ownership, has kept many slaveholders back, for fear of showing themselves guilty of retaining free persons to slavery."

—An accident occurred at the Salto crossing of the Jundiahy river to the Yviana railway station on the 11th inst. There being no bridge at this point, railway passengers are ferried over the river. On this occasion the unusual number of twenty was permitted to crowd on the boat, which sank in mid-stream. One woman with two small children were drowned, the others being rescued by another boat. A resident of the place has resolved to wait no longer for the province to build the required bridge at this place, and has begun it at his own cost.

—The comparative figures of the Desterro, Sta. Catharina, custom house for the calendar years 1885 and 1886 show imports to have been:

	1885	1886
Direct.....	1,120,551\$	1,209,829\$
Coastwise.....	1,044,830	818,526
	2,165,381\$	2,088,355\$

The revenues for the same years were 493,527\$ and 608,866\$ respectively. The exports of produce direct were valued at 267,855\$ in 1885 and 386,121\$ in 1886. Manioc meal is the principal article of export.

#### RIO GRANDE DO SUL RAIL IMPROVEMENTS.

The *Diário Oficial* of the 6th inst. contains the call for tenders for this work, under the plans furnished the government by Engineer Caland in 1885.

Proposals will be received up to 3 p. m. of September 30th, 1887, and the classification will depend upon the period for completing the work, etc., as contained in the report of Engineer Caland.

The government will collect for account of the contractor the special lines fixed by law 3,314, dated October 16th, 1886, which are to meet the expense of government fiscalization, the interest at 6 per cent. on the capital employed in the works, and the sinking fund requisite to extinguish the capital within the period of the concession. Work must be commenced within one year after the signing of the contract. The capital upon which the 6 per cent. is to be estimated will consist of the amount employed in the works as agreed upon, and of the interest at 6 per cent. upon the part employed during the first five years of construction. It is expressly understood that the responsibility of the state as to the interest and sinking fund is dependent upon the lines collected, nor in case of a deficit can a claim be made upon the government for any sum in excess of this collection, less the costs of fiscalization, collection and fines.

The export of cereals, provisions and petroleum from New York to Brazil in 1886 shows the following totals:

	quantity	value
Wheat.....	22,093 bush.	\$ 25,687
Corn.....	2,302 "	1,464
Flour.....	164,786 lbs.	834,623
Bacon.....	122,613 lbs.	11,446
Hams.....	13,526 "	1,532
Butter.....	217,452 "	32,504
Lard.....	1,044,016 "	92,756
Tallow.....	6,122 "	352
Refined petroleum.....	7,833,686 gals.	766,396
Lubricating oil.....	34,223 "	13,636
Naptha.....	192,875 "	29,313

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The March receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 146,243\$350. Expenses are not reported.

—The January receipts of the Rio do Ono line (government) amounted to 5,850\$060. The expenses are not published.

—Two more stations are to be opened to traffic on the 18th inst. on the "Bahia ao S. Francisco" prolongation.

—The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro has granted two years' extension of time to the holder of the Picadeia and Theropolis railway.

—The receipts of the Bahia and S. Francisco railway for the latter half of 1886 were 219,903\$380, and expenses 223,596\$730, leaving a deficit of 3,693\$350.

—The traffic receipts of the Campos and Carangola railway for the latter half of 1886 were 241,100\$460, and expenses 170,253\$009, leaving a balance of 70,847\$451.

—On the 11th inst. the minister of agriculture asked the Treasury to pay to the Campos and Carangola railway 156,735\$100, guaranteed interest for the latter six months of 1886.

—The February receipts of the Paulista company were 269,296\$400 and the expenditures 96,797\$120, leaving a surplus of 172,499\$280. The surplus since January 1st amounts to 313,788\$630.

—On the 22nd ult. the government agent in London was notified that a credit had been opened in London to the extent of 129,069\$843, for material for the extension of the Bahia railway.

—During the past year the tramway company of São Paulo carried 1,490,714 passengers, of which 99,794, or nearly 7 per cent., were carried on free passes. The "cleanhead" element in São Paulo seems to be attending strictly to business.

—On the 14th ult. the minister of agriculture informed the fiscal engineer that the value of 50 bales of cotton burnt in the stores of the Alagôns railway could not be charged to traffic expenses, as the loss arose from carelessness on the part of the company. The amount was 4,706\$430.

—The minister of agriculture on the 15th, in acknowledging the receipt through the London legation of a protest from the president of the D. Pedro I railway and a letter from Morton, Rice & Co., states that as the matter is submitted to the council of state the government can not take the documents into consideration.

—Among the bills passed by the recent provincial assembly of São Paulo, and sanctioned by the president, was one granting a 60-years concession to Eduardo Mendes Limoeiro for a narrow gauge railway from Cruzeiro toward Bonanal. It is designed to connect with the road projected from the port of Angra to Bonanal.

—Mr. John Rusklin does not like railways; he says they are the "death-wound form of decay" now extant, animated and deliberate earthquakes, destructive of all wise social habit or possible natural beauty, carriages of damned souls on the ridges of their own graves. "We wonder if Mr. Rusklin had not been selling railway shares to deliver, and had the market go against him?"

—A general meeting of the Mogiana company was held at Campinas on the 3rd inst. From the directors' report it appears that the total receipts of the trunk line for the half year ending 31st December last were 970,793\$610 and the expenditures 398,147\$566, leaving a surplus of 572,646\$044. The surplus on the Ribeirão Preto extension was 138,606\$824 and on the Penha branch 8,224\$865. Dividends were declared of 15\$000 per share on the trunk line and 10\$000 per share on the Ribeirão Preto extension.

—Official figures for 1st January last show the following for the Brazilian railway system:

	Kilometers.
In traffic.....	7,670
Constructing.....	1,631
Surveyed.....	3,656
Total.....	12,957

which are divided as follows:

	In traffic.	Constructing.	Surveyed.
State lines.....	1,832	376	2,413
Provincial do.....	328	92	150
Int. guarantee by state.....	2,325	448	3
Int. and subventions.....			
From provinces.....	1,490	368	795
Without guarantees.....	1,605	347	317
City and suburban in Rio.....	84	—	8
	7,670	1,631	3,656

The lines surveyed do not all up correctly, but we copy.

The exports of American produce and merchandise from the port of New York to Brazil during the calendar year 1886 amounted to a total value of \$4,610,610. The total exports to all countries figure as \$318,171,611.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The Petropolis steamers leave the Praia da 4 p.m. since the 11th inst.

—The coal furnished by the D. Pedro II railway to the navy department for September-December last cost 35,065\$600.

—The new 50 reis postage stamp does not seem to have been an unqualified success, as the post-office is again issuing the preceding design. Would it not be well to determine the suitability of a design before printing?

—The forgery of the will of Custodio Biblia has only just been reported upon by the police, and now the public prosecutor has denounced to the judge of the 7th criminal district another similar case that occurred so far back as 1881.

—An employee in the pyrotechnic department of the navy yard has invented and presented to various journals a new ink. This is an explanation of the bellicose tone recently observable in the daily press. Ink made with gunpowder is dangerous.

—There has recently been organized a Belgian company to work the residuum of the gas works here. A mere coincidence led the *Journal* of the 6th to publish what a ton of gas coal produces, and the success of the company is no doubt guaranteed.

—A daily colleague says that on the 30th ult., the last day for registering slaves, one individual wished to enter some of his property after hours, alleging that by his watch the time was not up, while another wished to register a slave aged 72 years.

—The Supreme Court decided on the 30th that the shareholders of the Integridade insurance company had no case against the directors of the company to make them responsible for the theft perpetrated by the treasurer. Theft by respectable people is respectable!

—On the morning of the 31st a young gentleman was captured by the police in the act of cleaning out a jewelry shop on the Largo do Rodim. He was denounced by some one, hence the successful exploit of the police. Without the denunciation the result would have been quite different.

—It would appear that the new *gerente* of the União Telephonica has been reforming himself by suspending his monthly balance sheet of subscribers. In February he was able to show a gain of 5, but in March the balance is apparently the other way, as he does not publish anything.

—The engineer of the Assurná gold mines has sent to Visconde de Parangatu a lump of gold, stuck in bits of granite, which is said to increase its value. Had it been meant for us, we would have preferred its being stuck on diamonds. There must be something wrong, for gold is not found in granite.

—A Neapolitan bank has applied for particulars, through the consul at Genoa, regarding the immigration schemes of S. Paulo, with the purpose of acquiring land and establishing a colony in that province. The required information will be furnished by the public lands and colonization section of the department of agriculture.

—The death of Senator Martinho Alvares da Silva Campos, which occurred at Caxambú, Minas Geraes, on the 28th ult., occasions another vacancy in the Minas senatorial representation. The death of Martinho Campos will be a severe loss to the pro-slavery party, as he was their stoutest and most uncompromising champion in parliament.

—The following are the objections to the export of coffee in the hull, as presented by a correspondent of the *Journal* on the 31st. The shipping of coffee in the hull will lead to adulteration, for the Germans mix roasted hull with the roasted bean; it will render useless the considerable expense incurred by planters in mounting cleaning machines; it will cause loss to the country through reduced freights on the railways, and the reduction in export duties; it will attract rats on board ship, and the hulls being an excellent manure, the export will tend to the depauperizing of the plantations.

—Religion sometimes assumes very funny phases, particularly about Easter. For some days preceding Good Friday, the minister of justice went into official mourning for the death of Jesus Christ by flying his flag at half mast. On Good Friday all the *biographes*, where the genius of the lottery reigns supreme, had masted their flags in commemoration of the death of one who would have been the first to condemn their business. Then, too, there were no lottery drawings during these days, an abstinence that seems almost marvellous. Still further, the streets inhabited by feminine frailty were silent and deserted, their occupants being in extreme mourning for the death of one who preched purity and uprightness eighteen hundred years ago. The most sincere mourning was among the blacks, whose sable lines actually threw the streets into an appearance of an eclipse at midday.

—The American packet *Advance* is expected to arrive to-day.

—Ten large photographs of the Ilha das Flores immigrant station cost 600\$.

—O *Pais* states that the Princess Imperial is expected here on the 28th inst.

—The 96th part of the "Flora Brasiliensis" has recently arrived at the National Library.

—Barão de S. Victor, better known as Victor Resse, an old jeweler of this city, died on the 9th.

—We regret to say that the minister of empire has not yet learned of the existence of small-pox in this city.

—The Brazilian consul at Buenos Aires telegraphed on the 12th that cholera is causing many deaths in Campanha.

—It appears that the hearts of the Portuguese authorities have softened, and that the dramatic company of the D. Maria II theatre will be allowed to visit us but only for three months.

—The death of Senator Joaquim Antônio Fernandes Leão, of Minas, took place in this city (Gavão) on the 12th inst. This creates another vacancy in the Minas representation.

—It is the two-column opinion of the medical commission appointed to investigate the sanity of Raphael Garcia Hecht, that this self-same individual is afflicted with "mental aberration." Hecht is the man who shot a detective.

—It is to be noted that the enterprising Havas Agency informed us on the 13th that Prince Victor Emmanuel has got the measles. This item of news is of far more importance than those in regard to the deaths of Beecher, Eads and Goodall!

—It seems perfectly clear that unless the abolitionists send agents into the interior and explain verbally that slaves are free, unless registered, the very best masters in the world will use slave labor until the slaves are manumitted by a greater power than the government.

—Why talk about the advantages of S. Paulo to an immigrant? In the state of Missouri recently two men were simply reconnoitering, and cut down the tree where they had cornered the "coons." The result was three raccoons, 400 lbs. of honey and \$250 in gold in an old oyster can. If S. Paulo can beat that, we give it up.

—Barão de Jacuquay, a distinguished naval officer, estimates that from the Paraguayan war to 1881 the empire had spent 150,000,000\$ with the navy, and for the period from 1881 to 1887 60,000,000\$. These are large sums for supplying what the prime minister stigmatized as *calamidades*.

—The minister of agriculture asks his colleague of empire to request Engineer Révy to forward to the president of Cená the vouchers relative to the dam construction expense in 1886-86, these being requisite for a settlement of the treasurer's account. How does it happen that these vouchers are in Sr. Révy's possession?

—Some 6th year medical students called on the minister of empire on the 11th inst. to ask to be excused from attendance on certain clinics which the law requires. The minister promised to consult the faculty. But why can not such matters be left wholly to the faculty, who must surely know more about such things than it is possible for a public official to know?

—The minister of agriculture for the province of São Paulo has fixed the following rates of indemnity to the Sociedade Promotora da Imigração of São Paulo for the immigrants introduced into Brazil as plantation laborers, the indemnities to be paid only after the immigrants are established on the plantations under contract: for adults 75\$000; for minors from 8 to 12 years 37\$500; and for children of 3 to 8 years 18\$700.

—The quarrel between Senator Afonso Celso and Deputy Cesário Alvim is bearing the usual fruit. The illustrious senator and his liberal colleagues in the Senate have just organized a ticket for the Martinho Campos vacancy from Minas and have left the illustrious deputy out in the cold, notwithstanding the fact that he stood first in the last senatorial election. The senator's brother, Carlos Afonso, gets the first place on the ticket, however.

—The inspector-general of hygiene has addressed the minister of empire, under date of the 9th inst., calling his attention to the frequent accidents occasioned lately by the tram-cars, and advising the necessity of immediately compelling the use of life preservers on every car. As the sanitary inspector has nothing to do with such matters, and as the tramway lines are under the control of the minister of agriculture, not his colleague of empire, we are puzzled to know what all this correspondence means. Perhaps the said inspector has got an interest in the life preserver adopted.

—We see by some papers recently received from Lagos, West Africa, that Mr. John A. Payne and wife, who spent some weeks here during the early part of last year, have returned to their home in Lagos after an absence of about ten months. Mr. Payne was most cordially received in England, not only as an exhibition commissioner from a little known colony on the African coast, but as a representative of all that is best and most progressive in his race. Mr. Payne created a genuine surprise here in Brazil, where it is so commonly believed that the native African can not be educated and elevated to the plane occupied by the white races. His official position, his wide information and easy address quickly dispelled this illusion, and led many a doubter to see that there are possibilities for the African hitherto undreamed of.



[illegible]





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1887

Date	Steamer	Destination
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" 30	Ha Plata.....	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
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